

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY.

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MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 554.

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
CONSPIRACY IN BULGARIA.
ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PRINCE.

PARIS, January 14.—The Journal l'Éclair today publishes a despatch from Belgrade, alleging that a conspiracy of Bulgarian officers against Mr. Stambouloff, the Premier, has just been discovered, and that fifty of their number have been arrested. Prince Ferdinand is also said to have narrowly escaped assassination. It is rumored, says the despatch, that the cook at the palace attempted to poison the prince with strychnine, but was caught in the act and placed under arrest.

ANARCHIST DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, January 15.—Anarchist disturbances are reported from Burgos, near Xeres. The rioters attacked the village with stones, and a detachment of cavalry had to be summoned to restore order. Several arrests were made.

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ADLAIDE, January 15.—The members of the Elder Expedition for the exploration of the interior of Western Australia have arrived at Murchison, all well. The Geological Society has decided to accept the resignation of Mr. Lindsay, the leader, but he has been requested to proceed to Geraldton to consult as to the future. It is feared that the expedition will collapse.

DEATH OF CARDINAL SIMEONI.

ROME, January 14.—Cardinal Simeoni, Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, died this morning at the age of 78 from the effects of an attack of influenza. The career of his eminence was a most distinguished one. Born at Padua on December 27th, 1816, he came to Rome, where he was appointed Secretary of the Propaganda, and was soon afterwards, at the age of 32, appointed secretary to the Papal Cabinet for Foreign Affairs. From that time his advancement was rapid. He was sent to Madrid in 1857 with a commission to re-establish diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Spain, which had been broken off for four years as a consequence of the O'Donnell-Espartaco revolution. The mission was successful, and the Papal envoy was subsequently nominated to a succession of high offices at the Vatican. In 1873, having been created Archbishop of Chalcidone and appointed Papal Nuncio at Madrid, Mgr. Simeoni was made a cardinal by Pope Pius IX., who subsequently, on the death of Cardinal Antonini, appointed him to the great office of Cardinal Secretary of State. When Pope Pius died his eminence vacated his office, and was afterwards, in 1878, appointed by Pope Leo Prefect-general of the Propaganda, an office which his eminence held until his death.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, January 15.—The session of the Prussian Diet was opened to-day in the White Hall of the Royal Castle by Count von Caprivi, who, as President of the Prussian Ministry, was commissioned by the Emperor to read the speech from the throne. The royal message, which contains no reference to foreign affairs, announces a large number of bills, including a measure regulating the application of the German Fund, a bill dealing with elementary education, and another for the extension of the railway system. The Prussian financial situation is described as less favourable than it was last year, and it is declared to be not improbable that there will be a deficit in consequence of the increase of expenditure, especially in the railway department.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, January 14.—Floods caused by the recent heavy rains are reported from the Province of Huelva. Considerable damage has been done, but there has been no accident to life or limb. Telegraphic communication is interrupted between Madrid, Saragossa, and Andalusia.

THE LOSS OF A BRITISH STEAMER AND 400 LIVES.

DONKO KOVO, January 14.—Fifty passengers of the British steamer Nanchow, which foundered near Swatow, were saved by fishing boats.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, January 15.—All endeavours to form a new cabinet have as yet been without success. The Marquis de Saldanha, a member of the Railway Administration, has been released on bail to the amount of £30,000 sterling, which sum has been deposited. Arrests of other important personages are expected to follow.

THE KHEDIVE'S ARRIVAL.

ALEXANDRIA, January 16, 9.25 a.m.—I have just returned from the palace through the vast crowds assembled to greet the new ruler. The Khedive landed at seven minutes past 8. He leaves for Cairo at 10 o'clock.

THE DEATH OF MR. EDWIN ARNOLD.

NEW YORK, January 16.—It will be learnt with regret that Sir Edwin Arnold, who is at present in Philadelphia, is the latest victim of influenza, or as Americans prefer to call it, the gripe. Unfortunately, it is also stated that symptoms of pneumonia manifested themselves on Friday night. As a matter of course, all his engagements have been cancelled.

INTERFERING WITH THE LIBERTIES OF TRADE.

A circular, signed by Mr. Clem Edwards, general secretary of the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions, was lately issued to co-operative societies, asking them to discourage the sale of the goods of Messrs. P. & S. makers. On an application being made for an injunction by the firm affected, Mr. J. H. Wilson, the president, and Mr. A. Mercer, the treasurer of the federation, repudiated the circular. Mr. Justice Kekewich said it was a gross interference with the liberty of trade, and granted an injunction restraining the federation or its officers from issuing this or similar circulars.

THE LATE
DUKE OF CLARENCE.
HEALTH OF THE PRINCESSES.

LATEST DETAILS.

Dr. Laking remains at Sandringham in attendance upon the Princesses of Wales and Princess May of Teck, who are suffering from the effects of their severe affliction. The Princesses of Wales bore up with great fortitude till all was over, and then completely broke down. Poor Princess May is said to have been distracted, especially when, during the paroxysms of delirium, she was not allowed to be by her betrothed's bedside. A correspondent says—I saw the Prince of Wales walking outside the wall on the Lynn-road with Admiral Stephenson, in close conversation, and he looked overwhelmed with grief. Two of the Duke of Teck's sons have left Sandringham, and I met the Duke of Fife walking along the road from Castle Rising. Soon after there came a messenger bearing a huge bundle of telegrams from the Sandringham office. The private office in Sandringham House had been so badly engaged night and day that it could not cope with the flood of condolences that set in early on Thursday morning, and has continued ever since, and other offices have had to share in the burden. Messages are coming from all parts of the country and all parts of the world. The servants were admitted to the bed-room on Thursday afternoon to see the deceased lying on his bed with flowers arranged around him and a most pleasant expression upon his white, thin face.

Sir Dighton Probyn authorises the *Globe*, of Saturday, to contradict the alarming rumours about the illness of the Princesses of Wales and Princess May. "Their Royal Highnesses are," he says, "as well as can be expected under the crushing sorrow."

THE FUNERAL.

Nothing definite has yet been decided with regard to the funeral of the deceased duke. It is believed that, but for state considerations, the Prince of Wales would have preferred that his son should have been buried in Sandringham Churchyard, by the side of his infant brother, who died on April 7th, 1871 (the day after his birth), and who was buried a few days afterwards. In deference to the express wish of the Queen, it is understood that the funeral will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Wednesday next. The remains of the duke will be placed in the royal vault of the chapel in which repose the remains of his royal highness's great grandfather, the Duke of Kent, and other royal ancestors. Not the least and aspect of the prince's death is the fact that while London is demoralised by the loss of a man whose death is being discussed from one terminus to another on the way of his wedding, it will now have to consider how best to honour to his remains when they are transferred from Liverpool-street to Paddington at 10 o'clock. It is understood that the body will be conveyed from Sandringham House to London by the Great Eastern line, and then at once transmitted to Windsor over the Great Western system. This will necessitate a funeral procession through the streets. The body, it was stated on Saturday morning, will be conveyed to Windsor on Tuesday.

THREE WEEKS' MOURNING.

A supplement to Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following:
Lord Chamberlain's Office, January 15.
Orders for the Court's going into mourning this day for his late Majesty, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, grandson of her Majesty the Queen, viz.:
The ladies to wear black dresses, black gloves, black shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black court dress, with black studs and buckles.
The ladies to change the mourning on Friday, February 5th next, viz.:
The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments.
The gentlemen to continue the same mourning.
Friday, February 26th next, the court to go out of mourning.

College of Arms, January 15.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning.

In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice of his late Majesty, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, grandson of her Majesty the Queen, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into mourning for three weeks, to commence this day.

Now, Earl Marshal.

Following this is a special order with reference to the mourning to be worn in connection with the Army.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of London requests the clergy of his diocese to use the following prayers after the Third Collect on Sunday.

"O Lord, we beseech Thee to pour upon our Gracious Queen and on all the royal family, and especially on the Prince and Princess of Wales, the consolation of Thy Holy Spirit; comfort them in their sore affliction; let the prayers of Thy Church and of all this nation prevail to bring solace to their sorrow; and draw their hearts nearer to Thee, the Giver of all comfort, and the stay of all that are stricken; for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen."

"Almighty God, Who has taught us to remember Thee, and Who has taught us to beseech Thee to have compassion on us who are now visited with the scourge of great sickness and frequent peril of death; give us grace to come nearer to Thee in our trouble, and if it be Thy will, remove the affliction from us, which so many are suffering; for the sake of Thy dear Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

THE DEATH CHAMBER.

The deceased Duke of Clarence, up to Saturday, was still lying on his bed, com-

like in its simplicity, but the room has been lovingly decorated by his sister, the Princess Victoria of Wales, with fair white flowers, ferns, and palms. The hands are crossed upon the breast, and the snowy coverlet is prettily bordered with lilies of the valley, arranged by the princess's own hands. The portrait of the Princess May of Teck is over the mantelpiece of the young soldier's untidy room. The face of the dead duke still wears a pleasant expression. The outer coffin has been made of English oak grown upon the estate and polished, the mountings being of brass. The coffin shell is also of oak.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN TO WINDSOR.

The Queen will arrive on Tuesday next at Windsor Castle from Osborne. Orders were telegraphed to the castle on Saturday morning to have the royal apartments ready for the reception of her Majesty, and the members of the royal family at present with her. Intimation has already been received at Court that a number of foreign princes will attend the funeral. The Car is expected to be represented by his second son, the German Emperor by Prince Henry of Prussia. The Grand Duke of Hesse, should his health permit, will travel to England early next week, and a member of the royal family of Denmark is understood to be on his way direct to Sandringham. The German Emperor also intends sending over a deputation of officers of the Blucher Hussars, of which regiment the deceased duke was major.

MESSAGE FROM PRINCESS MAY.

The Princess May has sent the following message to the Hon. and Rev. Carr Glyn, vicar of Kensington, in reply to a sympathetic telegram which he despatched on Thursday on receipt of the news of the death of her all-afflicted husband:—"Heartfelt thanks to all. Am deeply touched by tender sympathy."

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Lord Mayor is in communication with the Duke of St. Paul's, with reference to a memorial service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral simultaneously with the funeral. The Lord Mayor and the vicars of all the churches in the diocese are invited to attend in state, accompanied by the aldermen and members of the corporation of London, the representatives of the livery guilds, and the citizens generally. Preparations for the service and the general arrangements are in course of being made by the officials at Guildhall.

Dean Bradley informs us that there will be a memorial service at Westminster Abbey on the same day and at the same hour as fixed for the funeral at Windsor.

THE POPE AND THE BEREAVEMENT.

The Pope telegraphed on Friday his condolences to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Although greatly shocked by the nearly simultaneous deaths of Cardinals Manning and Simeoni and the Duke of Clarence, his holiness's Rome telegram says, continues in good health.

A DISGRACEFUL NOTE.

At the resumed sitting of the Miners' Federation at Stock on Friday, a telegram was received from Mr. Pickard, M.P., who was absent through illness, expressing the hope that the conference would pass a vote of sympathy with the royal family in their bereavement. In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Watts, of Lancashire, moved always to the front when any such motion happened to be on the agenda, and he thought the least they could do was to act upon the suggestion of their president, Mr. Pickard. Mr. Whitehead, of Oldham, seconded the proposal. Mr. Murray, a Yorkshire delegate, moved as an amendment, "That the conference proceed with its business." Mr. Mellows, of Nottingham, seconded, and the amendment was carried by 19 votes to 13.

Descriptive details of the sad event, and a memoir of the late prince, will be found on page 9.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

Dalziel says it is rumored in Rome that Cardinal Manning's successor will be Dr. Vaughan, Catholic Bishop of Salto, who enjoys considerable popularity in England, and is also well regarded by the Government. The Pope entertains a personal friendship for this prelate.

The funeral of his Eminence the late Cardinal Manning has been fixed to take place on Thursday next. The service will be celebrated at the Oratory, Becontree, at 11 o'clock on the morning of that day, and from thence the remains will be conveyed to Kensal Green Cemetery.

INFLUENZA AMONG HOUNDS.

Influenza has broken out in the kennels of the Romney Marsh barriers, a well-known pack, and more than half the hounds are affected by the disease. All runs have in consequence had to be abandoned.

BITING A WIFE.

At the West London Police Court, Henry Jenner, a hawker, living in St. Clement's Road, Notting Hill, was charged with committing a savage assault upon his wife, Elizabeth Jenner, by biting her shoulder. The complaint was made by the wife, who was brought to Court on Sunday afternoon and inquired for her dinner. She said it was in the oven. He returned two hours afterwards and said she was drunk. She did not feel well, and was lying on the bed. Three years ago he bit her on the shoulder. Three months before he was committed for three months for biting her. He bit her a fortnight ago, but she forgave him. The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, said he was very sorry. Mr. Pilbrow observed that biting a wife was quite a novelty in the form of assault. He ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned again for three months with hard labour.

The strike of printers in Germany has come to an end, the men having passed a resolution declaring their cause to be hopeless in consequence of the importation of foreign labour and the desertion of 300 of their own men.

A serious accident happened on Friday to a train on the Northern Pacific Railway. A sleeping-car toppled over an embankment, and immediately became on fire. Two ladies, who were passengers, were burned to death.

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, Frederick Pemberton Peach, 37, financial agent, Parkside, Chisholm-road, Richmond, was again charged with conspiring and agreeing with Archibald Horbert Melville to obtain the sum of £2890 by false pretences, from George Willis Scarce, with intent to defraud. Mr. St. John Wortner, prosecutor, and Mr. J. Scarlett defended the prisoner. Mr. H. G. L. Peach, of the City of London, said the company insured parcels containing valuable property passing to and coming from abroad. On the 14th January, 1890, they received a notice from Messrs. Bristow Bros. of a theft of bonds, and that was the first knowledge they had of the conspiracy or the knowledge in Paris. The loss of the bonds was a very extensively advertised, both in this country and abroad. A handbill also was sent to every member of the Stock Exchange, and was followed in a day or two by another bill, giving the numbers of the bonds. A reward of £1,000 was offered for their recovery. A further reward bill was issued, with a caution stating that the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt had authorized the suspension of payments in connection with the stolen bonds. Advertisements were issued at the same time in the form of all the notices. They were issued continuously from January to July. Then other advertisements were published cautioning the public against negotiating the bonds, and reminding people of the order of the Council of Administration suspending payment of the bonds, and that was continued in the *Weekly Intelligence* of the Stock Exchange. There was an alteration in the words, "Will be paid off" to "Were to be paid off." In May, 1890, the Ottoman Bank also issued either by direct notice to its agents, loan or would be paid off at a rate of interest on the bonds would cease at the date of the theft—the 12th January. The March coupons were on the bonds, as well as all subsequent coupons, and all of them would be payable at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in the City. Mr. Hannay, Haver, said that sixty-two bonds had been discovered in a hat-box at the Victoria Station. Witness continuing, said about November, 1891, he received notice from the Ottoman Bank as to the presentation of certain of the coupons, and shortly afterwards he communicated with the police at Scotland Yard, having previously been in touch with the police in connection with the stolen bonds. The pre-trial proceedings were taken as the result of a meeting which was held. Witness had seen the quotation, 82, spoken to by the police. Mr. Scarce said that would be about the price of the 4 per cent. bonds in July, 1891. Two thousand of the missing bonds had been found in Vienna. Witness said he had paid about £2890 in respect of the insurance of the bonds. Mr. G. J. Kennett, who was employed at the Union Bank, said he remembered her husband coming to the bank at the end of October and to the best of his recollection handing some bonds to the manager. On July 27th, 1891, a sum of £2890 was paid to Mr. Scarce in return for his cheque, by



FREDERICK PEMBERTON PEACH.

dated February 18th, and nine £10 notes. Witness saw Mrs. Scarce's box opened soon after October, when she handed over other bonds as security. The coupons of those bonds were lodged in order to get sent to the Ottoman Bank, but payment was stopped. Mr. Hannay, and then the bubble burst. Mr. Wortner was proceeding to ask the witness certain questions, as to the lodging of the bonds, but Mr. Kennett was evidently unable to give the answers required, and the learned judge observed that it would be better to adjourn the hearing in order that the manager of the bank might be summoned to attend. Mr. Scarlett said if the bail was reduced, so that his client would be able to procure the amount named, he would consent to an adjournment, but not otherwise. Mr. Wortner said he should object to any reduction of the bail named. Witness proceeded to describe the lodging of the bonds that were lodged, the character of the bonds, and the coupons attached. He said on 13 September coupons were returned to the bank, and returned the bonds to the manager. A few days afterwards Mrs. Scarce called to sign the forms, and then they told her the bank had sent word that the bonds had been converted, and that payment was stopped. She then handed over the securities and obtained an advance. Mr. Scarce had no account at the bank. Mrs. Scarce's account was originally in the name of Maria Baker. She kept a locked box at the bank, and they knew nothing of its contents. Witness had not seen any of the advertisements at the time when the coupons were cut off. Mr. Hannay, and, of course, it never crossed your mind that there was anything wrong with the bonds. Mr. Wortner said as the next witness would be Chief-Inspector Abbrine, and as his evidence would be somewhat lengthy, it would be better to adjourn the further hearing of the case than to commence his examination and then to leave it in the middle of it. Mr. Hannay remarked that the points which the prosecution must prove to his satisfaction were that the bonds handed by Peach to Mr. Scarce were undoubtedly worthless, and that £2890 had been obtained on them, and that the prisoner must have been a party to the character of the bonds. This was the last of the evidence for the prosecution.

A MIDLAND RAILWAY MYSTERY.

At the Tamworth Town Hall, John Goodall was charged with an assault occasioning grievous bodily harm to Mary Ann Siddals, wife of John Siddals, shoemaker, Burton-on-Trent, whilst in a railway train the other evening. The prisoner had been brought from Burton by the chief of police of the district, Mr. Gilbride, in company with Mr. Carr, one of the Midland Railway inspectors, and other railway officials. Mr. Gilbride said that Mrs. Siddals went to Birmingham to visit some friends, and on Monday was returning home by the Midland train which left that city at 6.43 in the evening. When the train left Tamworth Mr. Jennings, a solicitor, of Burton, and some friends who were travelling in the next compartment heard a noise like a scuffle going on through the partition. Just as the train passed Hales Owen they further heard some one tapping. They then heard the tapping twice repeated on the window of their own compartment, and on looking out, saw a woman standing on the footboard. Before they could do anything to assist her she had slipped and rolled down the steep embankment. Immediately the train stopped at Burton. Mr. Jennings and his friends told the stationmaster what had occurred, and as the prisoner was the only person in the next compartment they decided that he should be taken into custody. The line was searched by the side of the embankment, and Mrs. Siddals was found lying unconscious by the side of the embankment. She was now in the Cottage Hospital at Tamworth, and was reported to be slightly better. The police proposed to offer sufficient evidence to justify a remand until Monday, when it was hoped Mrs. Siddals would be sufficiently recovered to make a statement. The railway company would then take up the case. Mr. Jennings gave confirmatory evidence. The prisoner said he did not desire to cross-examine the witness. He made an urgent appeal for bail. He had many friends, who were, of course, suffering great pain because of the position in which he was now placed. The most that could be proved or suggested against him at present was that he was in the carriage at the time when this person fell. He also desired to remind the magistrates that he made no attempt to avoid the charge, for if the matter had not been reported by the witness Jennings he himself would have done so at once. When the woman tried to leave the carriage he pulled down the window and tried to get hold of the communication cord to give the alarm, but he failed to reach it. He reserved his defence, for he expected it to come from the person who, he was sorry to say, was lying ill. In answer to the magistrate, the prisoner said he was a farmer's son, and lived with and worked for his father on a farm near Alton. It was pointed out to the prisoner that Mrs. Siddals's depositions would have to be taken, and that his presence at the hospital would be necessary. Mrs. Siddals continued for the most part in a more or less unconscious state till about 1 o'clock on Tuesday, when, for a few minutes after waking from a deep sleep she appeared quite sensible. The matron at once asked her, "Were you in a train last night?" to which Mrs. Siddals replied, "Yes, but I got out of it." The matron next asked, "Was there any one with you?" and she replied, "Yes; have I got away from him?" Mrs. Siddals was nearly frozen to death when discovered. She is described as a fair, white, and very strong-minded, inextinguishable woman, 35 years of age, with a great objection to travelling in a railway carriage with a single male passenger. There were other persons in the carriage till Tamworth was reached, when they all got out, with the exception of Mrs. Siddals and the prisoner. It appears that the latter is a married man with a wife and two children.

LASTEST.

Mrs. Siddals, the lady stated to have been assaulted on Monday night in a train near Tamworth, has recovered consciousness, and on Friday made a statement to her mother. She says that a gentleman got out at Tamworth, leaving her alone in the carriage with a man dressed in black. As soon as the train started the man seized her by both hands and started to assault her. She resisted and cried out. He told her to "shut up." She tried to attract the attention of the people in the next compartment, and the man then pushed her through the door.

A GAS STRIKE SLANDER.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Friday, the case of Higgins v. Ward came on for hearing. It was an action to recover damages for alleged slander, and the defendant pleaded that he had uttered the words complained of. The litigation arose out of the South Metropolitan gas strike, which took place in 1889. The plaintiff had been a gas stoker at Salford, but in 1889 he entered into the service of the South Metropolitan Gas Company in the same capacity. The defendant was assistant secretary to the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, on the 7th of May, 1891, at a public meeting of the union, in Blackwall-lane, East Greenwich, said, "There is a man working for Higgins v. Ward (a superintendent of the South Metropolitan Gas Company) named Higgins, whom I would like to see parents have a common thief, and a street corner boy, who would rob any hardworking man of his wages, or his watch and chain, if he were lucky enough to have one, especially if the man was drunk. He knows all the odds in the backways of Gasol better than I do." It was said for the plaintiff that these statements were wholly untrue, but it was added that he was once locked up for a short time upon some trivial charge, was bailed out, and was afterwards discharged upon the payment of half a crown. The statement which were made came to the ears of the plaintiff, and he sought to explain them, and they asked the directors to instruct their solicitors to assist him in bringing the action. The plaintiff denied the truth of what was alleged to have been said, and four police-constables gave evidence to the effect that the alleged statements were in fact made. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200. The lordship gave judgment in accordance with that finding, and certified for a special jury.

THE FREAK AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. John Borlase, who fired a revolver five times at the wall of the House of Commons, "to show his contempt," was charged, on remand, at Westminster Police Court, on Friday. On the previous day a medical certificate was received from Dr. Gilbert, the medical officer of Holloway, to the effect that the defendant was not in his right mind, and should be sent to an asylum. Since that announcement a solicitor, on behalf of the family of the accused, has stated that the case would be left entirely in the hands of the magistrate. Mr. De Haven said defendant had been guilty of an offence which could hardly be the act of a sane man, but it could not for a moment be tolerated that such an act should be lightly passed over. Defendant would therefore be bound over in £200, and have to find two sureties in £100 each, to be of good behaviour for two months. Mr. Oscar Wilde and Mr. H. H. Champion immediately became bail for the accused, who left the court with his friends.

A BURGLAR NEATLY CAPTURED.

Francis Edward Stretton, 35, prisoner, was charged before the Magistrate at Southwark, on Friday, with stealing 233 cigars, the property of Henry Allatt, proprietor of the King's Head public-house, Newington. About 3 o'clock on Friday morning P.C. 152 M saw a man loitering outside the King's Head, whose movements aroused his suspicion. In passing the public-house the constable heard someone moving inside. He aroused the proprietor, and on searching the premises they found the prisoner concealed. On being asked what he was doing there, he said, "I suppose I went to sleep." He was then taken to the station, and when searched 233 cigars were found in his possession, and these were identified by the proprietor as his property. The prisoner was remanded for inquiry.

BURGLARY IN FLEET-STREET.

The premises known as the Bear's Head, 65, Fleet-street, were entered on Friday morning by thieves, and £5 18s in silver stolen, but a large amount of copiers that were close by were untouched. It appears that the thieves entered the premises by a skylight over the stairs leading to the bar, and, after taking the silver, left by the side door. No other part of the house was entered.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Government have resolved to advise the appointment of a royal commission to inquire as to the adequacy of the present water supply of the metropolis, and, if inadequate, as to the means of increasing it.

SERIOUS BRITISH REVERSE IN NYASSALAND.

Twelve lives reported lost. News has reached Mozambique of a serious reverse to Mr. Consul Johnson's force on the south-east shore of Lake Nyassa. The British slave hunters engaged in the British re-occupation of the lake, had landed together and attacked a native town within the British Protectorate. Three English officers, including the engineer of the Lakes Company's steamer and nine natives in the English service, are reported to have been killed, and about a dozen others were wounded.

GAS EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND.

Nine persons injured. A disastrous explosion occurred at Loches, near Dundee, on Friday. A man carrying a lamp entered the house of a widow named McLean to look for an escape of gas, when the explosion occurred. The lamp was blown from his hand, and he was thrown with great force to the floor. The inmates of the tenement were thrown from their beds, and furniture was scattered about. The report of the explosion was heard for a considerable distance.

SENTENCE ON A SOLICITOR.

John Alcorn Latham, solicitor, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey on Friday to obtaining £300 by false pretences. Mr. Little presided, and Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Metcalfe acted for the prosecution, who in December, 1890, entered into a partnership agreement with another solicitor named Watson. As the partnership did not proceed very satisfactorily, it was agreed in February of this year, that the partnership should be dissolved, and that Mr. Latham should receive a loan of £100, stating that it was John Clarke, an actor, Tavistock-square, on prisoner's representations that no one of the name of Clarke resided at the address mentioned, but that at 5, Torrington-square, there was Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. He was unable to obtain of him he had little difficulty in recognising his partner, the prisoner. After this recognition, three sums of £10 each were repaid by "Mrs. Clarke," who was a woman with whom prisoner was living. On account of prisoner's wife and children it was not desired to press the case, and the Common Pleas sent the prisoner to two months' hard labour.

TIDE TABLE FOR THE WEEK.

	LIVERPOOL.		LIVERPOOL.		LIVERPOOL.	
	mor.	aftr.	mor.	aftr.	mor.	aftr.
1	4	0	1	1	2	3
2	4	0	1	1	2	3
3	4	0	1	1	2	3
4	4	0	1	1	2	3
5	4	0	1	1	2	3
6	4	0	1	1	2	3
7	4	0	1	1	2	3
8	4	0	1	1	2	3
9	4	0	1	1	2	3
10	4	0	1	1	2	3
11	4	0	1	1	2	3
12	4	0	1	1	2	3
1	4	0	1	1	2	3
2	4	0	1	1	2	3
3	4	0	1	1	2	3
4	4	0	1	1	2	3
5	4	0	1	1	2	3
6	4	0	1	1	2	3
7	4	0	1	1	2	3
8	4	0	1	1	2	3
9	4	0	1	1	2	3
10	4	0	1	1	2	3
11	4	0	1	1	2	3
12	4	0	1	1	2	3

DOX is Given
FOR MAKERS for
FAMOUS for
in this book
because, price
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Clarkenwell.
(Before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C.)

and taken to the station by P.C. Collins.—His lordship instructed the jury that if they did not consider the prisoner responsible for his actions they might acquit him as not entirely appreciating the weight of his actions.—The jury accepted this view, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

CHAIN SNATCHING.—Walter William Matthews, 34, labourer, was indicted for stealing a chain and masonic pendant, value £5 10s., from the person of Wm. Williams

Det. Entinhaus, F. Division, was sent for and when the prisoners were given into his custody, the female said, "I took it and gave it to my husband. I intended to pay for it in another department." When the prisoners were in the dock at the police-station, the husband said to his wife "They will send a female to search you," and she thereupon took a piece of print material out of her pocket and was going to give it to her husband, but the police took possession of it.

The bench sentenced the prisoner to a month's hard labour.

SAD STORY OF POVERTY.—William Rose, a labourer, of Strathmore-road, Croydon, was charged with stealing from a doorway in Windmill-road, Croydon, a can containing a pint of milk, the property of Benjamin Harris, cow-keeper. The prosecutor stated that he had recently employed a detective to watch. Early that morning he saw the prisoner at a house in the Windmill-

Deceased, however, attempted to follow Moss, but as he bent forward his head was smashed between the lift and the sixth floor landing. At that moment the lift stopped, and deceased was pinned till assistance arrived. Witnesses said that the men had been warned not to ride in the lift, if they did they were threatened with dismissal. —James Moss said that he was in charge of the hydraulic lift, which had only been put up on Monday. On Wednesday, when

communicated to the coroner for Southwark. The accident happened to a little girl named Rose Ethel Adams, aged 5, whose parents live in the Old Kent-road, and it appeared that whilst she and several of her brothers and sisters were sitting on the floor, her mother went to take a saucepan of boiling water off the fire. Unfortunately, in carrying it away she upset it over two of the children, and the deceased was severely scalded. She was at once conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

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Deceased, however, attempted to follow Moss, but as he bent forward his head was smashed between the lift and the sixth floor landing. At that moment the lift stopped, and deceased was pinned till assistance arrived. Witnesses said that the men had been warned not to ride in the lift, if they did they were threatened with dismissal. —James Moss said that he was in charge of the hydraulic lift, which had only been put up on Monday. On Wednesday, when

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